

bird quits; urges move 'settle Watergate'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Melvin Laird, Republican House majority leader, urged today that President Nixon's resignation be accepted and that the House of Representatives move to impeach the President.

Laird, who is a member of the House of Representatives, said that the House should move to impeach Nixon "as soon as possible" and that the Senate should then vote on whether to remove him from office.

Laird's remarks came in the wake of a report that Nixon had agreed to resign. The report was based on a letter from Nixon to his attorney, which was obtained by a former Secretary of Defense.

Laird said that he was "glad to hear that the President has decided to resign" and that he "hoped that the House would be able to move quickly to impeach him."

Laird also said that he was "convinced that the American people would support the House's action."

ing incidents the South

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Abu Sadr area, a hot spot along the Syrian-Israeli border, was the scene of a shooting incident yesterday, according to a report from the United Nations.

The report said that the incident occurred at 5 p.m. and that two anti-tank missiles were fired at a Syrian military unit. One missile hit a Syrian tank, and the other hit a Syrian vehicle.

The report also said that the Syrian military unit was killed and that the Syrian vehicle was destroyed.

WAR ON putting

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HUSSEIN VISITS SYRIA

AMMAN (Reuters) — King Hussein of Jordan returned to Amman last night from a surprise visit to Syria during which he conferred with President Hafez al-Assad, probably on the Syrian decision to boycott the Geneva peace conference.

During his official six-hour visit, he had talks with President Assad and Syrian officials for three hours.

An official statement in Damascus merely said the meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mahmoud al-Ayoubi and several other Syrian ministers. King Hussein was accompanied by members of his delegation. The statement did not disclose the subjects discussed.

The Jordanian monarch last visited Syria on November 8 as part of a six-day Arab tour following the October war.

Informal observers believed that Hussein had two main questions to put to Assad.

He wanted to know how the Syrian stand affected his demand for a joint Egypt-Jordan-Syria policy at the Geneva talks and for complete Israeli withdrawal without any piecemeal settlements; and he wanted to know how his troops in Syria stood now. Hussein sent two armoured brigades and support troops to help in the Golan fighting.

Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh said earlier yesterday that even if Syria were not going to Geneva, it had still accepted the cease-fire. He turned aside speculative questions on what would happen to the Jordanian forces if Syria started major operations against Israel while Jordan was sitting at a peace negotiating table with Israel.

However, he said that Jordan is "studying the new position" created by Syria's refusal to attend the Geneva conference but "is still positive about going to Geneva." He said the Cabinet had discussed Syria's announcement in a Tuesday meeting and the question continued under study.

It was thought likely, however, that Jordan would announce shortly its delegation for Geneva. (Reuters, AP)

Egyptians out to show 'good intentions'

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

GENEVA — The Egyptians yesterday carried out a large-scale information campaign in Geneva, stressing that Cairo's participation in the peace talks is "well-intentioned."

Concentrating on the international press, the Egyptians emphasized that the Cairo government wished to clear up last-minute hitches in the interests of a peaceful Middle East settlement.

Egypt's main argument is that it is for Israel to make the next move, now that Egypt has come to Geneva "in the name of all Arabs."

The Egyptian campaign was carried out by a number of officials who have accredited themselves as journalists. One of them was a Paris-based Egyptian Government press official, Lutfallah Salehman, who said that Egypt would weigh Israel's intention in the opening session. Egypt was coming to the

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talks to test whether Israel indeed wanted peace. The question was now whether Israel, "which won all wars, would be prepared to live with a half Arab victory."

In a conversation with The Post, Salehman said Egypt would insist first on the disengagement of forces and then on an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 frontiers. The withdrawal, he said, would have to be settled simultaneously with the issue of the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Arab newsmen here for the conference were divided into two blocs, one supporting Egypt's participation in the Geneva talks and the other backing Syria's boycott. The latter group included a number of Lebanese newsmen of Palestinian origin. Most of these newsmen are believed to be maintaining close contact with the PLO chief in Geneva, Daoud Barakat, who yesterday refused an interview with The Jerusalem Post.

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Israeli TV viewers last night saw this captured Israeli pilot, identified as Gaby Gerson, interviewed by a French camera team in a Syrian hospital. Speaking in Hebrew, the pilot said he was treated well, stressing "in hospital." Asked who started the war, he replied, "I know the Arabs did," but he refused to answer questions of a more political nature. (Weiss)

Murder charge in Geneva Israel: Real reason for Syrian boycott

GENEVA (UPI) — Israel charged Syria yesterday with murdering 42 Israeli prisoners of war and said the mistreatment of other captives was one of the reasons Syria pulled out of the Geneva conference.

"We know that 42, at least, of our soldiers were massacred by the Syrians, cold-bloodedly massacred, with their hands tied and feet bound and blindfolded," Israeli spokesman Avi Primor told a news conference, the first formal one held by any delegation here.

He said the Syrian pretext for boycotting the parley "does not reflect their real position. The real reason behind the Syrian position is the treatment of Israeli prisoners there... It is becoming more and more obvious this is the reason for Syria not coming to the Geneva conference."

He said a total of 140 Israelis were initially listed as missing on the Syrian front following the war, including the 42 massacred later.

In Washington, the State Department said yesterday that it has received reports that the Syrians murdered all Israeli prisoners, but it could not confirm this.

Pentagon sources earlier said the Syrians may be staying away from the talks because some Israeli prisoners have been killed, UPI reported.

The sources said there have been reports that perhaps 20 of the approximately 100 Israelis taken prisoner on the Syrian front "got their throats cut." The sources stressed that there was little, however, to support these stories.

"There has been a lot of talk about atrocities," one source said. "The Syrians say if atrocities occurred they were carried out by Moroccan troops rather than by Syrian troops."

Israel group leaving today

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel yesterday received an official invitation from the U.N. Secretary-General to attend the Geneva peace conference, and its delegation will travel to Geneva today. The invitation was handed to Israel's Ambassador to the U.N., Yosef Tekoah, and he called it to Jerusalem, where it arrived before dawn. Mr. Tekoah himself flew in later in the day for consultations.

Dr. Waldheim wrote briefly to Mr. Tekoah that he was enclosing the letter which he had received from the U.S. and the Soviet Union and which needed no elaboration (see full text of letter page 2). He asked Mr. Tekoah to forward it to his government, and informed him that he would be convening the conference at the Palais des Nations at Geneva at 10.30 a.m.

The U.S.-Soviet letter caused no surprise in Jerusalem since the text was discussed in detail with Dr. Kischinger earlier in the week. Observers here expressed satisfaction that the conference was defined

as a "peace conference" — as Israel had desired. The Arab states had preferred a title omitting the word 'peace' and substituting 'with- drawal.'

Israel's original demand, however, that additional participants should be admitted only by the unanimous approval of all the parties, is not given full expression in the U.S.-Soviet letter. The latter merely says: "The parties have agreed that the question of other participants from the Middle East area will be discussed during the first stage of the conference."

Observers here believe that "the first stage" referred to in this paragraph means not to the ceremonial opening this weekend but rather the first substantive stage in January, when the disengagement of forces is also to be discussed.

In the talks with Secretary of

State Kischinger in Jerusalem this week, it was agreed that the U.S. would back Israel's position that the Palestinians ought not to be admitted to the conference.

The Israel delegation to Geneva held final consultations in Jerusalem last night, before leaving for the conference today. The delegation comprises: Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Foreign Ministry deputy director-general Ephraim Kidron, Ambassador to Rome Moshe Sasson, political advisers Mordechai Kidron, Shmuel Divon and Elyan Benzur, and legal adviser Meir Rosenzweig.

Mr. Eban's speech tomorrow is expected to stress the need to define the nature of peace and Israel's insistence that it will not withdraw to the 1967 borders. This will be linked however with an attitude of flexibility regarding the overall territorial question.

Lufthansa crash

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A West German Lufthansa Boeing 707, carrying 98 passengers and 11 crew, crashed coming into Delhi airport yesterday. Ten persons were lightly injured but the plane was badly damaged.

CAIRO'S F.M. IN GENEVA Egypt at talks to secure Israel pull-out

GENEVA — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said here yesterday that he is attending the Arab-Israeli conference here in order to secure "a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people."

The Egyptian Minister, who arrived here in the afternoon, was the first to reach Geneva, where the peace conference is due to open tomorrow morning at 10.30 o'clock. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived shortly afterwards.

Fahmy said the Middle East situation "is still highly explosive" and the cease-fire "fragile." He said his delegation would seek to have the conference implement the U.N. resolution dealing with the Middle East and said that they would expect "tangible results."

Fahmy said he hoped the conference would be marked by "diligence, speed and good faith." He added, "I have come here with the firm intention to work for a just and durable peace."

Vladimir Vinogradov, Soviet Ambassador to Cairo and the man who will take over in Geneva as chief Russian negotiator after the opening ceremonial phase, arrived with Fahmy.

Gromyko, who arrived from Moscow with a large party of officials, said that the Soviet Union "will firmly support the just struggle of the Arab people" and will seek a settlement of the Middle East problem on the basis of the implementation of "the relevant United Nations decision."

He said that the Soviet delegation to the conference will "do everything possible to facilitate the successful work of the peace conference" and appealed to all participants "to show good will and a sense of realism."

Fahmy and Gromyko met at dinner last night to plan a joint strategy for the conference. Both are due to meet tonight with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who is expected in Geneva today.

Neither Fahmy nor Gromyko mentioned the Syrian boycott of the parley. But an Egyptian official spokesman said last night Syria was expected to attend the talks here at a later stage if the conference by then produced tangible results.

(INA, Reuters, UPI)

Waldheim due today

By ARI RATH
and ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

GENEVA — Early this morning the "convener" of the conference, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, is to arrive here.

Despite the last minute uncertainty over Jordan's participation, Arab diplomatic sources here told The Post that a Jordanian delegation was on its way and would probably stop over in Paris to await last moment instructions from Amman. The Jordanian delegation will be headed by King Hussein's personal representative and Ambassador to Cairo, Abdul-Monem Rifai, and will include some prominent Palestinians, including Walid Salab, a former Nabulus lawyer, who at one time served as Jordan's Foreign Minister.

The 40-men strong Egyptian delegation included a large number of newsmen. First to step off the special plane was Cairo's "Newsweek" correspondent and close associate of President Sadat, Arnaud de Borchgrave.

The official Egyptian delegation includes Hussein Khalaf and Mohammed Riad of the Foreign Ministry, two ranking military officers, an ambassador-designate to Geneva, Abdullah Arian and two Egyptian delegates to the U.N.

The official spokesman of the Egyptian delegation, Tahsin Bashir, told a press briefing last night that Egypt has come to the peace talks "in the name of all Arabs." This was seen as an obvious attempt to patch over Syria's boycott of the conference.

Bashir expressed his confidence that Syria would join the Geneva talks should a breakthrough take place. He thought that the Palestinians would also come at a later stage, "providing they are invited."

One of the causes for the sudden split between Egypt and Syria appears to be over strategy at the Geneva conference. Cairo apparently sought to first tackle the question of military disengagement, while Syria wanted to immediately take up the problem of setting a timetable for Israel's withdrawal to the 1967 borders.

Among the Israeli arrivals yesterday were Uzi Arneri and Abraham Aronson, the former head of the Tel Aviv Government Information Centre, whose activities were cause for a minor political sensation last year. Although known for his close association with Yigal Alon, he claimed that he was representing only himself here.

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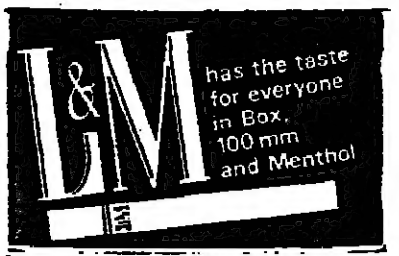
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear and dry. Weather synopsis: High pressure over Turkey with a ridge to the eastern Mediterranean.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's Min.-Max.	Today's forecast
Jerusalem	56	5-10	5-12
Golan	51	3-8	3-9
Nahariya	49	7-18	7-19
Safed	47	4-8	4-9
Haifa	46	10-17	10-18
Tiberias	49	7-19	7-21
Nazareth	60	7-14	6-15
Afula	44	5-17	5-18
Shomron	51	8-13	8-15
Tel Aviv	49	10-18	10-20
Lev	46	9-20	9-21
Jericho	36	2-20	2-21
Gaza	53	10-18	10-20
Beersheba	42	10-17	10-20
Bilat	32	9-22	9-23
Tiran	45	13-22	13-24

Social and Personal

The Norwegian Ambassador, Petter Graver, on Monday bestowed the Order of St. Olav on Elihu Isakson, honorary Consul-General of Norway in Tel Aviv and Southern Israel. The presentation on behalf of King Olav II was the first reception held at the Ambassador's new residence in Herzliya Pituah.

Friday night's Jerusalem Vocal Newspaper, at 8 o'clock at Beit Ha'am, will feature Israeli Radio Arab Affairs commentator Dov Yinnon on "The Arabs and the Geneva Conference." Government research adviser Hanoch Smith on "How the Electorate Will Vote," and Rabbi Zvi Tabori on "The War of the Maccabees at this Time in Days of Yore." Admission is free.

The Hebrew University's Alexander (Sandy) Jacobs Prize has been awarded this year to Ph.D. candidate Aharon Yitzchak, to enable him to complete a study on labour history in Eretz Yisrael. Mr. Yitzchak, a native of Baghdad, has won the prize once before.

Dr. Moshe Zemer will lecture on Progressive Judaism, to Rotary women at the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club, at the ZOA House Tel Aviv, tonight at 8 p.m. Light refreshments will be served. There will be no weekly luncheon meeting today.

BIRTHS

TURTI — To Ita (née Saraga) and Shmuel, a daughter, Ma'ayan, on Saturday, December 8, at Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem.

Yehudit and Zvi Caspi, Jerusalem, are happy to announce the birth of their grandson, son to Chavi and Itzhak Gligsburg, in Miami.

ARRIVALS

William Wexler, honorary president of Eilat Birth and chairman of its International Council, in connection with the Eilat Birth celebration scheduled to be held in Israel.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Costa Rica, Mr. Carlos Humberto Rodriguez Quirós, for a fortnight's visit as guest of the Tourism Ministry (by Sabana).

To RACHEL DALE

our deepest sympathy on the

loss of your sister

DIANE

Consolidated Near East Company of Israel, Ltd.,
Management and all the staff.

In deeply sorrow we announce the sudden and untimely death, in Johannesburg on Sunday, December 16, of our dear friend and colleague

ABE GRABMAN

S. Sokolowski and family
Y. Sokolowski and family
and Staff of
World Tours (Israel) Ltd.

We deeply regret the sudden and untimely death of our dear friend

ABE GRABMAN

of World Tours Johannesburg

Management and Staff of
Ben Yehuda Hotel, Haifa

My beloved husband,

CHEMJO VINAVER

was freed from great suffering on December 16, 1973.
The funeral has already taken place.
Kindly refrain from condolence visits.

Mascha Kaleko — Vinaver
Jerusalem

To our friend Mia Arbatova-Goland
We are with you in your sorrow
on the passing away of your husband

JOSEF GOLAND

MIA PICK-AJOLO
CLARA JOSELOVITCH
MUSYA VEINIG
SANDRA BARANGA

SYRIAN MOVE MAY MEAN RESUMPTION OF WAR

By ZE'EV SCHUL

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Military opinions here yesterday were more or less evenly divided as to whether Syria's next step would involve recourse to military action to torpedo the Geneva talks. This could induce Egypt, her ally of yesterday, to come to her aid.

According to activist analysts, a revival of hostilities would put Egypt in a very embarrassing situation vis-a-vis the rest of the Arab world. It could not very well go on negotiating with the "enemy" while Syria upheld, singlehandedly, the flag of militant Islam.

Arguing in favour of this scenario as well is the fact that Syria could take the moral and financial support of Gaddafi of Libya as well as a number of other Arab leaders for granted. Military risks would be relatively small, since a combination of topography and winter conditions could be expected to check any ambitious Israeli armoured probes northwards.

The Syrians are also aware that Israel is still under the impact of its war casualties, and could deduce, with some degree of justification, that a renewed outbreak of hostilities would be likely to degenerate into a static trench warfare at least until March or even April of next year. This would be more than enough time to get the diplomats to bring about another cease-fire under even more advantageous political conditions.

Israel would be unlikely to risk her precious pilots and planes in any new attempt to roll up the Syrian anti-aircraft defences. Syria's losses have been more than made good by generous Russian arms shipments.

The second school of thought here,

Complaint to U.N. against Lebanon for bus shooting

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel complained against Lebanon to the U.N. yesterday in the wake of Monday's shooting attack on a bus at Shomriya, near the Lebanese border. The complaint stressed that it had been only by chance that there had been no casualties from the shooting, which had been carried out in broad daylight.

The complaint asserted that the Palestinian terrorist organizations continue to enjoy full freedom of action and freedom of movement in Lebanon and are able to maintain bases there and conduct propaganda activities without hindrance.

A proven killer of innocent airline passengers, such as George Habbash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, is invited to appear on the radio in Lebanon and make public statements from other platforms, the complaint stated.

however, argues that the Syrians would have serious reservations about becoming involved in anything bigger than strictly local and time-limited action without obtaining the prior assurance of a second front. They definitely don't want to be exposed to the undistracted might of the Israeli army and, above all, to attacks not directly aimed at front-line targets, similar to the highly effective raids against oil installations carried out by naval units and behind-the-lines bombardments by Air Force units — as were carried out during the October War.

Syria's reasons for refusing to attend the Geneva talks are transparent. Israel has never made a secret of the fact that the narrow wedge of the Golan Heights taken in 1967 falls into its conception of secure and defensible borders. Syria can expect no more than a return to the post-1967 border — or perhaps some minor additional "face saving concession" — at the Geneva talks, at least not at this stage.

This is not so in the case of Egypt and Jordan, both of which are likely to regain firm footholds in their pre-1967 territories. Egypt will probably be able to regain the Suez Canal — and proclaim that it backs up Nasser's thesis "of what was taken by force will be regained by force."

The prospect of achieving this was apparently enough to induce Egypt to go to Geneva at the risk of an open break with Damascus. Whether this rift is already deep enough to induce Egypt to ignore even a renewal of hostilities on the northern frontier still remains to be seen.

The Israeli army still considers its accounts with the Syrians far from settled. Damascus' treatment of Israeli prisoners of war, rankles, and the term "enemy" has added meaning when it comes to the Syrian army.

Letter to Waldheim

The following is the text of identical U.S. and Soviet letters handed on Tuesday to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim asking him to convene the Middle East peace conference opening in Geneva tomorrow.

"On October 22, 1973, the Security Council adopted Resolution 338, jointly sponsored by the Soviet Union and the United States, which calls for negotiations to start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices, aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union and United States have now been informed by the parties concerned of their readiness to participate in the peace conference which will begin in Geneva on December 21. The conference should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations.

"The parties have agreed that the conference should be under the co-chairmanship of the Soviet Union and the United States. The parties have also agreed that the question of other participants from the Middle East area will be discussed during the first stage of the conference. It is our hope that you will find it possible to participate in the opening phase of the conference at which it is expected that the governments concerned will be represented by their respective Foreign Ministers and later by their specially appointed representatives with ambassadorial rank. We also hope that you can make available a representative who would keep you fully informed as the conference proceeds. Finally, we would also appreciate it if the United Nations could make appropriate arrangements for the necessary conference facilities. If, as we hope, you find it possible to participate, as co-chairmen the Soviet Union and the United States would appreciate it if you would agree to serve as convenor of the conference and preside in the opening phase.

"We request that you circulate this letter to members of the Security Council for their information. We believe it would be appropriate for the president of the Security Council to consult informally with the membership with a view to securing a favourable consensus of the Council."

Lowdermilk plan becoming viable

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The creation of hydro-electric power by having water from the Mediterranean plunge into the Dead Sea is close to becoming economically feasible if the price of oil continues to rise, a Technion engineering professor said yesterday.

Prof. Haim Finkel said the scheme — first suggested by Prof. Walter C. Lowdermilk of the U.S. 30 years ago — has been found to be an engineering feasibility in a study prepared for the Jewish Agency earlier this year.

In a paper delivered at the World Congress of Engineers and Architects, Prof. Finkel said the study had envisioned the channelling of water from the Mediterranean coast in the vicinity of Palmachim to a point above Bin Fashon on the Dead Sea 65 kilometres east. All but six kilometres of the route would be tunnelled, one of the longest tunnels in the world.

The fall of water almost 400 metres into the Dead Sea — the lowest point on the face of the earth — would generate 1,500 megawatts a year — almost a quarter of current needs and 11 per cent of the predicted peak load in 1981. In addition to providing hydro-power, the scheme could also be

used to flush the evaporation pans at the southern end of the Dead Sea which are filling up with deposits of sodium chloride, a waste product difficult to dispose of. In another 15-20 years the pans will become a salt flat if they are not flushed, thereby not terminating the activities of the Dead Sea Works.

The construction cost of the hydro-electric project, including the tunnel, is estimated at \$274 million at 1972 prices. Prof. Finkel estimates that it would take two to three years to build.

At 1972 prices of fuel (\$13.43 per ton), the cost of electricity at the proposed hydro-electric plant would have been four times as much as at the fuel-powered thermal plant. Since then, however, prices have almost tripled, said Prof. Finkel, and the scheme is close to being competitive on purely economic grounds.

The study is part of a master plan for the area prepared for the Settlement Department. Basic data was worked out by a team of hydro-electric engineering consultants from Germany.

This was stated by Prime Minister Golda Meir here last night.

The enquiry committee on the Yom Kippur War might recommend such a measure, she said. But in any event, "I will also propose it."

"I shall also recommend establishment of a similar public council of experts and public personalities for social affairs."

Mrs. Meir was addressing a Labour Party rally at the Arnon Cinema Hall, which was almost crowded.

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Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, during meeting with General Franco in Madrid on Tuesday. (AP radiophoto)

BITTER DISPUTE OVER FUND Latent Mart tensions burst into open

BRUSSELS (Reuters). — The latent tensions inside the Common Market have burst into the open in a bitter dispute over the creation of a regional fund to help "the poorer parts" of the nine-nation community.

For the split over the fund is not only a rift between those countries who would pay into it and those who stand to benefit from its operations. It is also the manifestation of the different approaches among the nine to the whole question of European integration.

The present crisis has shattered the credibility of the statement issued after the weekend summit meeting of Community leaders in Copenhagen.

Although they reconciled differences on how the nine should tackle the oil crisis and instructed the ministers to reach an agreement on the regional fund, these bland words have remained a dead letter.

Because of the lack of progress on the fund, Britain is blocking the first steps towards preparing for a community programme for dealing with the energy crisis. The British Government has set considerable

stere on the creation of a substantial fund in order to show national public opinion that it can obtain a major benefit from EEC membership.

The British view is backed by Italy and Ireland, who also stand to receive considerable assistance from the fund, due to come into force on January 1.

But against them stands an intransigent West Germany. The basic German argument on backing a modest fund at present (one fifth of the size sought by the other three) is that the Community as it now is does not merit a bigger one.

Arguments put forward over the past 48 hours here by State Secretary Hans Apel show clearly that West Germany is fed up with being the "paymaster" of the community without receiving a political commitment to EEC integration in return.

If the Common Market was already a federal organization then West Germany, as the richest part, would pay for poorer areas. But the community lags far behind this goal at present, Mr. Apel said.

'Nixon should have paid some expenses himself'

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Nixon should have paid personally for some of the \$1.4m. in work done at federal expense at his home, government auditors have concluded.

In a 99-page report to Congress, the General Accounting Office stopped short of recommending that Nixon repay federal funds spent on the projects it cited.

But the watchdog agency said Congress should tighten controls over such federal spending and consider limiting the number of private residences at which Presidents can receive permanent security facilities.

The report was sharply critical of the "casual attitude" it said was displayed by federal officials and agencies in authorizing work at Nixon's homes in San Clemente, California, and Biscayne, Florida.

According to the auditors, Nixon himself was at times personally involved in approving some of the projects. They said others were ordered or approved by White House aides, his personal lawyer or architect, or his close friend, C. G. "Bebe" Rebozo.

The White House did not make an immediate, detailed response to the report, referring instead to previous assertions that the work on Nixon's property was required for security or administrative reasons.

Nixon himself referred on December 8 to the federal spending in an extensive report on his personal finances. He described as "grossly inaccurate" what he termed the widespread belief "that the government improvements (at the homes) have vastly enriched me personally."

(Nixon lesson, page 9)



Cosmonauts Peter Klimuk, commander of Soyuz-13, right, and Vladimir Lebedev, during training at Soviet space centre. (AP radiophoto)

Cosmonauts 'feel fine'

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union broke a 24-hour silence on the progress of the Soyuz-13 manned spaceflight yesterday evening to report that the craft had completed 18 orbits of the earth and the cosmonauts "feel fine."

There was no explanation for the day-long silence about the Soyuz-13, which was launched on Tuesday afternoon.

U.S. Space Center sources in Houston said a Salyut space station was launched secretly by the Soviets

on November 30 under the cover of the Cosmos Programme and speculated that Soyuz-13 might try a link-up.

The official Soviet progress report gave no hint of this, but it was noted that on the fifth orbit Soyuz-13 changed its flight path to put it in an almost circular orbit. Such an orbit has almost been used for Soviet link-up and the new parameters were very close to that of Soyuz-11, which docked with a Salyut Spacecraft in 1971.

Kissinger ends visit to Spain

MADRID (AP). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday the U.S. and Spain have found "a substantial identity of views" on a wide range of subjects, including American bases in Spain.

Kissinger, ending a 24-hour visit to Spain, said his talks with Spanish Foreign Minister Laureano Lopez Roda were "very extensive and very friendly." He also conferred with Premier Luis Carrero Blanco and called on the Chief of State, General Franco, and Spain's King-designate, Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon.

The tone of the Secretary's statement contrasted with those he made in Lisbon Tuesday indicating the U.S. and Portugal had reached less than full accord on renewing the Azores bases agreement.

Kissinger flew to Paris for talks with North Vietnamese Le Duc Tho about the Indochinese situation before going to Geneva for the Middle East peace conference.

Freighter with 40 sinks

VICTORIA, British Columbia (Reuters). — A Liberian registered freighter with a crew of 40 sank in icy seas in the Gulf of Alaska early yesterday as a Canadian Argus rescue aircraft circled overhead.

The 10,051-ton Oriental Monarch vanished below 30-foot waves some 550 miles north-west of Victoria. Rescue officials said flares from a lifeboat raised hopes there would be some survivors.

The ship was en route to Japan from Portland, Oregon, with a cargo of grain. Her Portland agent said most of the officers were from Taiwan and that the crew was mainly Filipino.

Two on trial for Auschwitz deaths

FRANKFURT (Reuters). — Two alleged former S.S. men went on trial here on Tuesday accused of complicity in the murder of Gypsies and Jews at Auschwitz during World War II. The accused, Alois Frey, a 62-year-old electrician, and Willy Sawitzki, a 54-year-old draughtsman, pleaded not guilty during preliminary investigations.

The indictment alleged that Sawitzki, a non-commissioned officer in the S.S., was present when 400 Jewish children at Auschwitz were put on to lorries and then thrown into an open incineration pit and burned alive. It quoted witnesses of the atrocity as saying that some children managed to reach the edge of the pit as "living fireballs" but were pushed back by S.S. guards.

Sawitzki was also accused of having helped supervise the transportation of 3,000 gypsies to the gas chambers from their special camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

The trial is expected to last several months.

Israeli's plea over detention in Germany

PARIS (UPI). — A complaint by an Israeli citizen, Yosef Levy, 36, over his three-year detention in Germany pending trial on a charge of murdering a night-club hostess has been declared admissible by the European Commission of Human Rights, a commission statement said yesterday.

Levy, a night-club manager, was arrested in Frankfurt in December 1970 on suspicion of killing Betty Gruber. Ball was refused and in August 1971 he was charged with murder. On December 11 this year, he was convicted of homicide and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Levy complained to the commission that the length of his pre-trial detention breached Article 5 of the European Convention of Human Rights, which rules that anyone detained on remand is entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial.

SOME COULD GO TO HOLLAND Iraq oil output rises; doubts about cutbacks

Iraq has stepped up its oil production by an average of 2.1 million barrels daily, or about 105 million tons this year, an increase of 43 per cent over last year. This was stated by Iraqi Oil Minister Saadun Hamadi in an interview published yesterday.

The Iraqi Government, which is not joining the Arab production cutbacks, plans to increase its output to more than 3.5 million barrels a day or 175 million tons a year by 1975, he added.

Hamadi indicated to the newspaper "Le Monde" that although Iraq had imposed an embargo on government oil to Holland, British Petroleum and the French oil company, Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, were free to ship their share of Iraqi oil to countries hit by the oil crisis.

In Beirut, the Lebanese newspaper "Al-Anwar" quoted Hamadi as saying that Iraq was opposed to the principle of reducing production adopted by the other Arab states as a means of pressure against Israel, because such cutbacks might harm both hostile and friendly states.

Continued raising of oil prices could threaten Arab markets because the highly industrialised countries which imported Arab oil had other sources of energy that had not been economic in the past but might be used following an unlimited rise in oil prices.

Other developments yesterday in connection with the oil crisis were:

- In Tripoli, informed sources said that the Libyan Government would sell oil to buyers who linked their bids with development projects.

The government has about 900,000 barrels of oil a day at its disposal, just over half current production, and has called for tenders, it was stated.

The sources predicted offers of \$90 a barrel in the tenders — a sharp increase on the present maximum of \$13.

- In Washington, President Nixon won specific authority to introduce petrol rationing if he wished, but other fuel conservation plans would be subject to veto by either House of Congress.

The President can put the energy conservation plans into effect at once and either the House or the Senate can veto any of these plans by majority vote within 15 days after the start of the next session of Congress on January 21.

This follows a decision of a House-Senate committee.

- A senior U.S. budget official has predicted that the energy crisis will increase government spending in the financial year beginning next July by less than one per cent, or \$2,000m. The deputy director of President Nixon's management and budget office, Mr. Frederick Malek, said that the Administration believed the energy crisis was "totally manageable."

- In Brussels, the big oil companies which traditionally spend fortunes in advertising to boost sales, yesterday launched a \$350,000 campaign to inform consumers on how they could make do with less petrol.

Full-page advertisements in newspapers urged the public to use less petrol and home-heating fuels.

(Reuters)

U.N. OFFICIALS WILL FLY SECOND CLASS

By GENE KRAMER
UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The last major debate of the U.N. General Assembly's 28th session before it went into recess on Tuesday night concerned neither war nor peace.

It was about airplane tickets. In an unusual alliance, the U.S. joined Cuba and the Soviet Union in an attempt to force 100 U.N. bureaucrats from first class into economy class seats when they fly on U.N. affairs.

The U.S.-Soviet side won a partial victory in six roll calls and nearly an hour of argument.

The Assembly also agreed to defer debate on the Middle East question in its agenda on the understanding that the issue may be raised after a resumed session arranged after consultations among the membership. As a result, the 135-nation body was not declared closed, although this was to have been the official adjournment date.

As a result of the decision on air tickets, 80 directors in the U.N. Secretariat will have to fly economy but 20 assistant secretaries-general remained the right to fly first class.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim recommended first class for all of the directors and assistant secretaries-general as well as for himself and 15 undersecretaries-general, whose status remains unchanged.

Saudi Arabian Ambassador Jamil Baroudy said he could not understand how such "wealthy superpowers" as the U.S. and Russia could be so "paranoid" at the wrong time and compromise "the dignity and worth" of U.N. office holders.

The difference in fare was negligible, Baroudy said, and U.N. officials should be filling often empty first class seats instead of denying cheaper seats to tourists on tight budgets.

"Don't you own stock in Pan American? Don't you want to help fill their planes?" Baroudy asked, turning to the U.S. delegation.

The U.S. argument was presented at an earlier finance committee debate. "First class passage is simply not justified," considering the important programmes the U.N. is carrying on with very limited funds, U.S. delegate David Stottlemeyer said.

Conditions for easing embargo

LONDON (UPI). — Arab spokesmen said here yesterday that the oil embargo would be lifted if a firm time-table for Israeli withdrawal of "all occupied lands" was fixed and guaranteed by the U.S. After that oil production would be increased as the withdrawal was implemented, but curbs on future production would be maintained. These policy outlines were given

at a news conference by Sudanese Foreign Minister Mansur Khalid and the Minister of State from the Union of Arab Emirates, Alnan al-Fachachi, who are here for talks with British leaders.

They hinted guardedly that "some review" of oil curbs to friendly countries, notably Britain, might be possible at an early date to ease their shortage.

PROGRAMME OF WORK vs, SHIRTS AND TIES OR: YEHOASHUA RABINOWITZ vs. THE GAHAL CANDIDATE

THE GAHAL CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY OF TEL AVIV-YAFO HAS BEEN WAGING HIS ELECTION CAMPAIGN FOR MORE THAN 6 MONTHS.

- The Gahal candidate has held many press conferences
- He has published dozens of large advertisements in the Press
- He has distributed tens of thousands of handbills throughout the City
- His handshaking is prodigious

TEST YOURSELF. HOW MUCH OF IT DO YOU REMEMBER?

- You can recognize his photograph
- You remember a few of his slogans
- You remember his fashionable shirts and striped ties
- You remember he wants to be mayor
- You remember he levels general criticism against the present city management

But do you remember a single detail of the Gahal candidate's future programme for Tel Aviv?

Do you remember a single practical suggestion he has put forward for dealing with the problems of Israel's biggest city?

Do you remember one idea? One solution to a problem?

If you don't remember — don't allow photographs, slogans, shirts, ties, and criticism that evades the real issues to delude you.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO SHOW RESPONSIBILITY AND RESOLUTION
NOW IS THE TIME FOR YEHOASHUA RABINOWITZ — THE MAN WITH
REAL ACHIEVEMENTS TO HIS RECORD, THE MAN WITH A
CLEAR PROGRAMME FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.**

הנהגה של יחיד

In Newport, two works by Veronese discovered REMBRANDTS STOLEN IN U.S.

CINCINNATI (AP). — Two paintings by Rembrandt were stolen from a Cincinnati museum Tuesday. Taft museum officials said the 300-year-old paintings, one believed to be a self-portrait, had a combined value of \$330,000. But a New York art gallery said the 16th century works would bring more than \$2m. on the open market.

Police said two gunmen surprised an unarmed watchman early on Tuesday, tied him and went directly to "Portrait of an Elderly Lady" and "Man Leaning on a Sill." They left with both paintings within minutes.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

entered the case late Tuesday. A description of the paintings was relayed to the computerized National Crime Information Centre and passed on to Interpol.

Officials were puzzled that the robbers took only two paintings and left two more valuable Rembrandts in a nearby section of the museum.

In Newport, Rhode Island, a small liberal arts college is \$376,500 richer following the auction of two Italian renaissance masterpieces which had been collecting dust unrecognized. The Salve Regina college acquired the two paintings by Paolo Veronese in 1947, when New

York millionaire Robert Goulet donated to the Roman Catholic Church his 50-room Newport summer mansion, which houses the school.

"It seems obvious he didn't know what they were," said C. Hugh Hildersley, head appraiser and vice-president of auctioneers Parke Bernet. "They've never been catalogued and never been mentioned for centuries."

Hildersley said the paintings — "The Patriarch" and "The Astrologer" — dated from Veronese's Venetian period. They were found in "incredible, supercondition," he said.



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
Driving and Vehicle Services

**EXTENSION OF OVERLOADING PERMITS
FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES**

The administration of the Driving and Vehicles Services announces to owners of commercial vehicles that Overloading Permits which are due to expire on December 31, 1973 will be extended to March 31, 1974.

Dov Greenberg
Licensing Services

KISSINGER...AND THE SALAMI POLICY

the Russians' insidious "Salami Policy." Cut away... cut away, little by little, so that the other nation doesn't fully realize how steadily it's losing ground.

Allow the Egyptian Third Army to be resupplied.

Retreat to the Mitla Pass?

Surrender Sharm e-Sheikh?

And... where will it STOP?!

Likud says we must be strong in our pursuit of peace. Must seek peace, not through rampant concessions, not through makeshift arrangements. But through face-to-face negotiations with the Arab states.

Likud is for peace. Not piece-by-piece giveaways.

We ask for your mandate: help us form a Government of national unity. A leadership government that will bring peace to Israel.

JOIN THE GROWING NUMBERS WHO ARE
SWITCHING THEIR SUPPORT TO LIKUD.

GIVE CHANGE A CHANCE... THERE'S NEVER
BEEN MORE AT STAKE.

הליכוד

גח"ל, הרשימה הממלכתית, המרכז החפשי,
תנועת העבודה למען ארץ ישראל השלמה

LIKUD

VOTE

חל
טעם

Gahal, The State List, The Free Centre, The Movement for a Greater Israel

**ON THE BIRTH OF YOUR 3rd CHILD YOU ARE ENTITLED TO
A HEARTY MAZAL TOV AND ALSO TO
A NATIONAL INSURANCE ALLOWANCE**

We pay an allowance
to every resident who has
three or more children.

Please apply
to your local office

THE NATIONAL
INSURANCE INSTITUTE



משרד הביטוח הלאומי

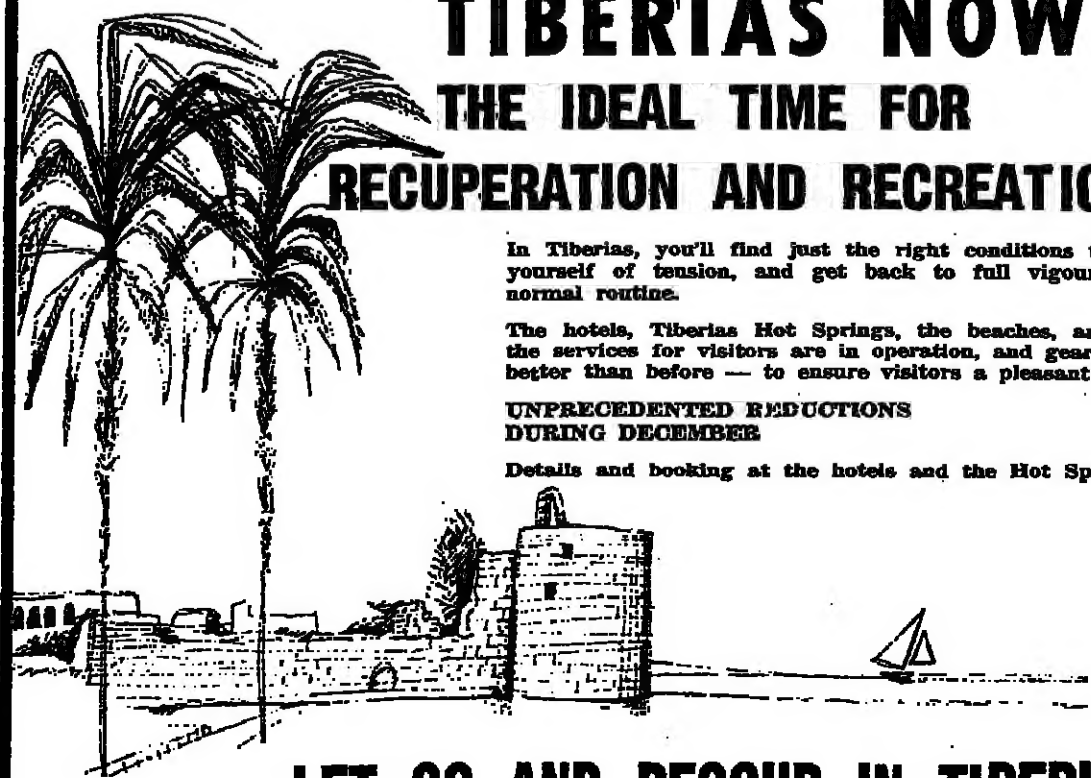
TIBERIAS NOW! THE IDEAL TIME FOR RECUPERATION AND RECREATION

In Tiberias, you'll find just the right conditions to rid yourself of tension, and get back to full vigour and normal routine.

The hotels, Tiberias Hot Springs, the beaches, and all the services for visitors are in operation, and geared — better than before — to ensure visitors a pleasant stay.

UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS
DURING DECEMBER

Details and booking at the hotels and the Hot Springs.



LET GO AND RECOUP IN TIBERIAS!

Min. of Tourism/Dept. for the Encouragement of Domestic Tourism



LOAN FUND

For the Assistance of the Self-Employed,
Serving in the Army

has been set up by the National Insurance Institute (as announced previously).

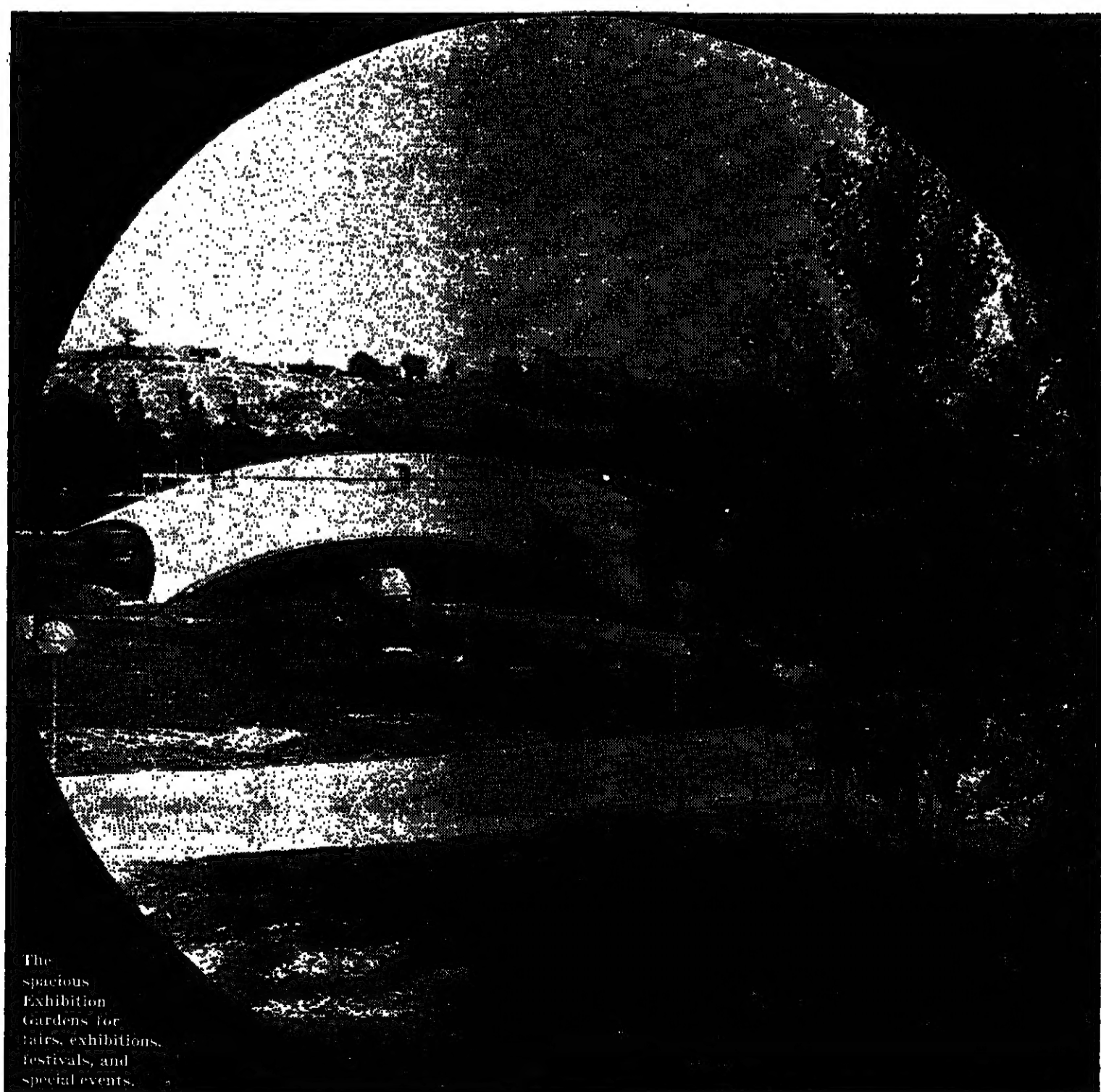
1. Applications may be made to the fund by self-employed persons who have served 50 days in the reserves, and who are still on active service or have been released less than one month.
2. Loans are for amounts up to IL10,000. They are subject to 11% interest, non-linked, for periods up to two years.
3. Applications should be made by the person called up or his wife, and should be presented to the branch of the National Insurance Institute at which the applicant's records are kept. The loan can be made only to the person called up, or to his wife, if she has a power of attorney from him.
4. Applications for loans will be considered by special committees appointed by the Minister of Labour. Representatives of the public and economic interests will be represented on these committees.

The purposes of the loans are, among other things, to allow self-employed farmers and businessmen, whose income prior to being called up was up to IL1800 a month, to receive living expenses in the form of a loan, until they are again in a position to start earning, and also to permit self-employed workshop owners, suppliers of services, and members of the professions to receive, in the form of a loan, partial or complete cover for their day-to-day expenses which continue while they are serving in the army.

● APPLICATION FORMS can be obtained from the following branches of the Institute: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheba, Hadera, Tiberias, Jaffa, Kfar Saba, Nahariya, Nazareth, Netanya, Afula, Petah Tikva, Rehovot, Ramle, Ramat Gan.

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'TUMTAM' (THICKHEAD) DEFINITELY INSULTING

Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment delivered by the District Court in 1972 (in Cr. A. 109/72) in which the appellant was found guilty of a crime against the local insurance agent. When the appellant was found guilty, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 18 months, at the same time the appellant was ordered to pay a fine of 10,000 sheqels.

In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Criminal Appeals
Before Justices Landau, Cohn and Elitzur
Avraham Eran, Appellant, v. State of Israel, Respondent (Cr. A. 523/72).

LAW REPORT

Edited by Doris Lankin

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1973
FINED ILI FOR CALLING OFFICIAL THICKHEADED

consider the appellant's argument that the District Court judgment was null and void, as he and his counsel had not been invited to hear it. If this argument were allowed, he said, then the consequences would be far-reaching and unreasonable — that is, that the proceedings which had preceded the judgment would have to be conducted from the beginning. However, he was glad to be able to conclude that in this case, as in general, the reasonable conclusion is also the correct conclusion under the law. For, he contended, the law is that a judgment which is given without the knowledge of one of the parties is neither null and void nor voidable, but is merely unenforceable against the party who had no knowledge of it and is, therefore, as far as that party is concerned, non-existent until such time as he has received notice thereof (see C.A. 173/61, P.D. 8/599).

In the present case, continued Justice Landau, although the appellant had in fact not been invited to attend the reading of the judgment he must have had notice of it from some source or other (as he had applied for leave to appeal against it) and thus the original omission had been remedied. Furthermore, even if there were still some shortcoming in this case, it was a classic occasion for the application of section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Law, 1965 (which provides that a court may dismiss an appeal, even though it has allowed a conviction, if no miscarriage of justice has occurred) as no injustice would be caused to the appellant if his appeal were dismissed despite this purely formal shortcoming.

Turning to the merits of the appeal, Justice Landau dismissed the argument that the offence defined in section 144 of the Criminal Code had disappeared with the enactment of the Defamation Law in 1966. The legislature, he noted, had in the Defamation Law repealed only those sections in the Criminal Code which dealt with libel, and this did not include section 144. In other

words, the legislature had obviously wished the offence of "insulting a person employed in the public service" to continue to exist side-by-side with the offence of criminal libel in the Defamation Law, just as it had previously existed side-by-side with the offence of criminal libel contained in the Criminal Code.

In conclusion, Justice Landau dismissed the argument that the word "tumtam" is not insulting. What-ever meaning the appellant had intended ascribing to this word, he held, it is quite clear that he had intended insulting the complainant. However, the circumstances of the case were such that it would have been far better if the file against the appellant had been closed after his unlawful arrest and if no charge had been brought against him in the magistrate's court. For this reason he thought that only a nominal fine of IL1 should be imposed on the appellant.

Justice Cohn

In concurring with Justice Landau, Justice Cohn added a few observations. In so far as the omission to notify the appellant about the judgment is concerned, he said, the rule is that a civil judgment is non-existent for the party concerned as long as it was not heard by that party, but that the judgment itself continues to be perfectly valid (see Sussman on Civil Procedure, 3rd ed. par. 416). However, in so far as a judgment in criminal matters is concerned, he continued, the position is different; and it is for this reason that the legislature empowered the courts, first, to dismiss an appeal based on a procedural shortcoming if no miscarriage of justice has occurred (section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Law, 1965); and secondly, to proceed in any procedural matter in a manner most consistent with the interests of justice (section 210 of the Law).

In the particular case under consideration, Justice Cohn continued, no injustice had been done to the appellant by the fact that he had not been invited to hear the judgment read, and it was regrettable that the District Court should have spent so much effort and time on writing a comprehensive judgment on the subject instead of dismissing the appellant's argument on this score out of hand. He for his part would, therefore, he continued, have awarded punitive costs against the appellant for wasting the court's time on frivolous arguments if it were not for the fact that he felt that the State owed the appellant something for his unlawful arrest.

In this latter context Justice Cohn went on to marvel at the fact that the Kiryat Gat police have no more weighty tasks and can devote themselves solely to protecting the honour and prestige of Local Council officials. He was even more concerned, he said, about the abuse of police services by the secretary of the Local Council and the abuse of the police's powers by the local officer in charge than he was about the appellant's unlawful arrest, as this might be indicative of a general pattern of behaviour on the part of these authorities.

As to the use of the word "tumtam" by the appellant, Justice Cohn said that while it is true that this word has different connotations in Biblical and Talmudic writings, nevertheless there is no doubt that in accordance with modern conceptions it is an insult to accuse a person of being thick-headed, however this purported physical state might have been acquired. However, he agreed that in the particular circumstances of the present case the maximum fine which in all justice should be imposed on the appellant was the nominal one of IL1.

Justice Elitzur concurred with his colleagues.

Judgment given on November 19, 1973.

One-third of students still mobilized Universities to open Sunday

By SARAH HONIG
and ERMINE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The country's universities will open on Sunday — two months late but an estimated one-third of their 45,000 students will not be able to attend classes. They are still in the army.

Teams of university lecturers are now touring the various army camps and bases in an effort to speak personally with every registered student who is still mobilized, Tel Aviv University Rector Shlomo Simonsohn said yesterday. These teams, which include faculty members from all the institutions of higher learning, will explain what general arrangements are being made for helping the students make up for lost time and material. They will answer questions and put the students in touch with others who can offer them individual assistance.

The mobilized student will be given forms to fill out with his personal requests for books or for individual counselling. The forms will arrive at the campuses within a matter of days, Prof. Simonsohn says, and replies will be speedy. The Rector said all lectures would be recorded, transcribed and mimeographed for mobilized students. In addition, all lectures will be repeated during the spring and summer terms, assuming there are enough rotations in reserve duty to enable students who miss the fall and

winter terms to attend classes later on. "We are aware that one cannot sit in a bank account from Israel and study normally from mimeographed lecture transcripts, and we are not trying to delude the students," Prof. Simonsohn said. "The aim here is to enable the student to do as much studying as he can, to minimize his losses."

The proportion of mobilized students differs in the various universities, and in the faculties within those universities, so no one knows exactly how many students to expect in a given lecture. It is assumed, however, that the Technion — 90 per cent of whose student body is male — will have a higher absentee rate than Tel Aviv or Bar-Ilan University, for instance.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY

A Hebrew University spokesman said this week about half the institution's students are believed to be mobilized. The proportion ranges from 70 per cent in the Faculty of Agriculture to 30 per cent in the Faculty of Arts. Although many junior lecturers are also in the army, the spokesman said, H.U. does not foresee any serious shortage of teachers. (One exception may be the Medical School, where 75 per cent of the clinical lecturers are still mobilized.)

The Hebrew University's largest faculty, the Faculty of Arts, has felt the war less than many other dis-

ciplines, since 65 per cent of its students are women and it has a large number of overseas students. Over 1,000 of its students, however, are still mobilized, as are some junior lecturers. It is generally felt that if a student does not lose more than one term, he has a good chance of completing his year.

The four eight-week terms at the Hebrew University will run as follows: Dec. 23-Feb. 15; Feb. 24-April 26; May 5-July 5; July 14-Sept. 6.

The Law Faculty will open with only about half of its 1,000 students, Dean Zelman Feller said. "About 30 per cent of our students are women and seven per cent belong to the minorities. These, together with some male students who for one reason or another were not called up, will constitute the student body," he said. Of the 30-member staff faculty all senior members are ready to teach, but many junior staffers are still mobilized.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dean Aaron Heller of the Medical School estimates that 60 per cent of his students will be on hand at the opening of the school year. The 40 per cent still mobilized, however, will be given every opportunity to complete their year. "We have no illusions that one can study medicine while in the front lines, therefore we will concentrate on helping students while they are home on leave. No matter how short that leave, students will be admitted into their classes," he said. The material missed will be taught to small groups or even to individuals.

The school day will be lengthened to last from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. and the school week extended over six days, Dean Heller said. He added that he is negotiating with the army to grant all medical students their leave at the same time, so as to enable the University to teach them in groups.

The most difficult problem is that of the first-year students, Prof. Heller said.

The faculty knows where each one of its students is serving and Prof. Heller and other teachers have visited many of their students in the lines.

Of the 300 dentistry students at the H.U. — which has the only dental school in the country — 40 per cent are still mobilized, many serving in combat units. Some 25 per cent are women.

DENTAL SCHOOL

The Dental School made an important war-time contribution by treating some 700 civilians whose private dentists had been called up. The special retraining courses for immigrant Russian dental practitioners were not interrupted by the war.

Like the Medical School, dentistry also opened its doors to a number of Israeli students who had been studying abroad but had returned home to fight.

The School of Pharmacy expects to have some 70 per cent of its students (half of them women) on hand for the new school year. It does not yet know, however, how many of its 67 first-year students will show up.

The Science Faculty estimates that every student who manages to attend classes during half of each eight-week term and who makes a maximum effort during that time, will succeed in covering the required material.

The School of Social Work has been least affected by the war, with less than 10 per cent of faculty and students mobilized. However, it faces a unique problem in that some students who are kibbutz members will not be returning this year because of the manpower shortage. The School will consider them as mobilized.



Fashion is changing swiftly behind the Iron Curtain, as these designs indicate. A "dress for evening" (left) was shown in Moscow in a preview of fashion for 1974 and an even bolder look was revealed in Hungary (right), a knitted ensemble that could, if desired, be worn with a skirt.



SOVIET PSYCHOLOGIST: 'Safety controls needed on modern fashions

By GEORGE F. JOSELOFF

MOSCOW (UPI). — A SOVIET psychologist has suggested that controls be put on modern fashions.

He said such things as platform shoes and maxi-coats lead to personal injury, disrupt production schedules by making State designs obsolete and create false values.

But B. Parygin, writing in "Literaturnaya Gazeta," said such controls could not be easily imposed. He said it would be better to instill in the public "stable tastes for genuine values." His article appeared adjacent to case histories of injuries caused by modern trends and fashions.

One 27-year-old woman wearing platform shoes and a maxi-coat tripped and fell in front of a car, breaking both legs. Another woman wearing platform shoes developed severe circulation problems in her legs.

A 62-year-old woman who dyed her hair developed an allergic reaction to the dye and eventually died. A fourth woman suffered mercury poisoning from a facial cream. Also cited were a technical school student who got his long hair

caught in a lathe and a radio factory worker severely burned when an electrical spark jumped to his shirt made of synthetic fibers.

"We might say that the total accident statistics caused by maxi-coats and platform shoes are too negligible when compared with the daily statistics of road casualties," Parygin said. "But taken together such facts make one think what is the mysterious phenomenon which causes man to follow fashion blindly, sometimes against the interests of his own health. The phenomenon did not appear today or yesterday but never in the past has it wielded such power over the masses."

He said fashion satisfies a desire for variety and enables a person to stand out. On the other hand, it "reduces human behaviour, emotions and tastes to stereotypes." The only way to stop fashion trends that are exaggerated, he said, is by "differentiating in people's minds the notion of genuine prestige from an illusory one." The only real prestige today comes from a person's abilities and his useful activities, not from the way he dresses, Parygin said.

It is not accident, he went on, that genuinely talented people are indifferent to fashion trends and satisfy their requirement for public prestige, self-expression and rejuvenation through their creative work. "That is why Hemingway never parted with his simple, rugged sweater. That is why Einstein in almost all surviving photos is seen in a modest, home-made woolen cardigan," the psychologist said.

He said it is imperative to learn how to predict general fashion tendencies as a means of learning how to control fashion.



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EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, through the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), offers the following scholarships for the Academic Year 1974/75 to Israeli students:

- A. 10 ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIPS for studies at a German university.
- B. 2 SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS (2 to 6 months) for the purpose of collecting material in Germany for a doctorate thesis to be submitted at an Israeli university.
- C. 13 LANGUAGE COURSE SCHOLARSHIPS for attending a 2 months' German language course in the summer of 1974, in Germany.

Applicants for the scholarships A and B must hold an M.A. or M.Sc. degree, graded "good" or "very good." They should have sufficient knowledge of German, and should not be older than 32 years of age. Application forms for these scholarships are available at the Embassy until the end of January 1974. Last date for submitting applications: February 15, 1974!

Applicants for scholarship C must have studied at a university in Israel for a period of at least two years. They must have a basic knowledge of German and should not be older than 32 years of age. Application forms for this scholarship are available at the Embassy until mid-January 1974. Last date for submitting applications: January 18, 1974!

More detailed information can be obtained from the Cultural Section of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Tel Aviv, 16 Rehov Soutine and from the Academic Secretariats of universities in Israel.

Lienblum \$ falls further

On Lillienblum Street, currencies continued to fall today although it is unclear whether it is a reaction to police raids on the Swiss Embassy in Tel Aviv or the fact that the price of the dollar has fallen.

U.S. trade yields record dollar surplus

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. Government yesterday reported that the U.S. had a record \$2,500 million surplus in its balance of payments with other countries in the third quarter of 1973.

TV STOCKS

Atad \$ fall continues

The Nasdaq continued yesterday on the stock market. The general index of share prices fell by 2 points to 114.61. The price of the dollar was 363,000.



Despite the oil embargo instigated by certain Middle Eastern countries, at least one country in the area is supplying the precious stuff to the U.S. Tony Gen tile, manager of this petrol station in Maple Shade, New Jersey, is doing a brisk business selling Israeli oil.

Paint price expected to increase sharply

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The price of paint is expected to rise sharply since many of its ingredients are derived from petroleum, but no paint shortage is expected, the general manager of the Tambour-Zevah paint works said on Wednesday.

HOW FAR CAN A RICH MAN GO? Nixon lesson for tax dodgers

By ANTHONY SAMPSON

WASHINGTON (AP). — The disclosure of President Nixon's personal finances, like so many other Watergate revelations, has provoked a wave of argument about morality, going far beyond the particular case, to the general question of the ethics of tax evasion.

The 100 pages of documents released by the White House might well be titled: "The President's Guide to Tax-Dodging." For it shows in close detail exactly how far a rich man in America can go, to avoid paying taxes.

get the international revenue service to audit their tax statements. Now that the President himself is being audited, and revealing himself sailing very close to the wind, there will be signs of relief in thousands of households.

FULBRIGHT OPPOSES ARMS TO ISRAEL U.S. Senate passes aid bill

WASHINGTON (AP). — The Senate passed on Monday a \$5.5 billion foreign aid appropriation bill, including \$2.2 billion for arms aid to Israel.

Closing Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1973

Market loses ground

The stock market lost ground today, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average falling 15.34 points to 1,146.14.

1974	Coast Can	30%	John Joh	15%	Ronan Sel	5%
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SYRIAN BOYCOTT

SYRIA's decision to boycott the opening of the Geneva conference is in character despite the fact that it was unexpected.

Certainly U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was not persuaded, at least before his visit to Damascus, that Syria would not attend. And given Egypt's last minute efforts to dissuade the Syrians from such a step, Cairo too was undoubtedly surprised.

Syria has always viewed itself as the spearhead of Arab extremism against Israel, and probably believes attendance at the conference could compromise this role.

However, as was stated both in Washington and in Geneva yesterday, there is also good reason to believe that Syria's reluctance to display itself to international scrutiny at the conference stems in part from mistreatment of the Israeli prisoners it captured in the war. By staying away from the conference opening Syria may delay full exposure of its barbarities, but ultimately the full truth will be made known.

The immediate result of Syria's decision is consternation in Cairo and Amman.

The Egyptians are anxious to have the conference open and then move quickly to the problem of disengagement of forces. But even with the backing gained at the Algeria con-

ference, they cannot be happy at the prospect of attending the conference alone or alone with Jordan.

For they will feel it necessary, perhaps more than originally intended, to represent Arab as distinct from direct Egyptian interests, and this would diminish the prospects of fruitful negotiations.

Syria's move has also perturbed King Hussein sufficiently to send him on a hurried visit to Damascus, and to raise some doubts about Jordan's attendance at the conference.

Dr. Kissinger is apparently inclined to believe that Syria's absence may promote a more moderate atmosphere at the conference's early stages. Since his main aim is to generate some negotiating momentum, especially between Israel and Egypt, he probably welcomes Syria's decision without saying so publicly.

As the opening of the conference will be devoted largely to set speeches, the ultimate significance of Syria's decision will only become known when the time comes for what are supposed to be genuine talks — after the Knesset elections.

Damascus retains the option of joining the conference whenever it considers this convenient. But at this point there is good reason to believe that with Syria and the other Arab countries watching sternly from the sidelines, President Sadat will find his room for manoeuvre more severely limited than he wishes. And Dr. Kissinger may find that the kind of negotiating interaction which he originally envisaged may founder once again on the Arab intransigence which Israel has come to know only too well.

By ANAN SAFADI and ABI RATH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

GENEVA — Syria's decision not to attend the Middle East peace conference struck the Palais des Nations with surprise and cast a shadow over the expected opening of the conference here tomorrow. Despite Cairo's obvious embarrassment in having to come to Geneva without its ally in the October War, it was thought that Egypt would make every effort to get the peace talks under way, because it was already too much committed to the Geneva move.

Observers here were thinking of various possible alternatives that would help Cairo out of the present impasse. An obvious move in that direction would be for the Geneva conference to concentrate without much delay on military disengagement, an issue which does not concern Syria. Another could be that Syria would authorize Mr. Fahmy to speak on its behalf at the opening session.

Meanwhile the Jordanian Mission here tried hard to avoid newsmen's questions how Syria's decision not to come to Geneva might affect Assad's plans.

The announcement of King Hussein's visit to Damascus yesterday came as another surprise.

When phoned for comment on the impact of Syria's decision, the Jordanian Mission claimed twice to be "le faux numéro" — the wrong number. A man on the "wrong number" side hung up the second time, almost immediately after realizing that this time he had been approached in Arabic.

The assessment here is that Syria's decision has placed Jordan in a difficult position, although Amman had stated earlier that it would take part in the Geneva conference together with Egypt. It is believed that Jordan may be reluctant to attend the forthcoming peace talks without Syria, fearing that Egypt



Tug of war? Syrian President Assad, clasped tightly by Anwar Sadat and Libyan leader Muammer Gaddafi, each of whom want him to go their way. Yesterday, with Assad's decision to boycott the Geneva conference opening, it was Gaddafi's turn to smile. (UPI)

might then monopolize the talks in its own interests, concentrating on problems concerning the Suez Canal and Sinai and working in its own interests where the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were concerned. Joining Egypt at Geneva would nevertheless help King Hussein come out of his isolation in the Arab world. Two senior Israeli Foreign Ministry

officials, Mordechai Kidron and Ze'ev Shek, who are to join the official Israeli delegation to the conference, have already arrived in Geneva. In line with "banhank" conference preparations, there is also an official Israeli professors' delegation here, which so far includes Shimon Shamir and Shlomo Aronson. After mingling informally with newsmen for the past few days, they came

out into the open on Wednesday, at a public panel on Middle East attitudes and dilemmas on the eve of the Geneva conference. Their activities here are being sponsored by the Centre for Information and Documentation on the Middle East.

A U.N. source said that a secluded villa near Lausanne owned by the U.N. was also being prepared to host the opening session, in case the various security authorities concerned should find that the council chamber at the Palais des Nations was too exposed to possible terrorist intruders.

He thought that the Swiss security authorities were particularly concerned about holding the opening session at the huge Palais des Nations with its dozens of entrances gates and would prefer the secluded villa.

Meanwhile, instructions have been given to the U.N. staff here to remain on job until Sunday evening, when the conference is expected to open. It means spilling their Christmas wine and cutting it to the bone. U.N. staff members here are not minding their words in expressing their disappointment and anger over this side effect of the 1973 East talks. "Neither the Israelis nor the Arabs care much about Christmas," says Kissinger. "It is a Jewish holiday. It is an atheist," says a "This leaves only Dr. Waldheim as a devout Catholic."

Most journalists here who in the past have covered many international conferences say they have never experienced anything like it. Less than 72 hours before the summit conference opening, there is still official word as to what is going to happen.

SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR

Syria's PoW policy: 'inhuman attitude'

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — LAST Monday "Le Monde" published an article by Simone de Beauvoir attacking Syria over the prisoners-of-war issue.

The full text of her article (referred to briefly in Tuesday's Jerusalem Post) was as follows: "There is war, then peace, or at least a lull, a truce... the sound of firing dies down, and both sides bury their dead and tend their wounded, the prisoners go home. Over and above these bloody conflicts, the nations re-establish a kind of human order."

"It is this ancient tradition that the Geneva Convention transformed into international law. Israel pledged immediately to conform to it. After some beating about the bush, Egypt consented to an exchange of prisoners. Syria has refused."

"Israel has given the Red Cross a list of its prisoners and has allowed regular Red Cross visits. Syria has given no names of captive Israelis and has not authorized anyone to check on their treatment. 'Why this inhuman attitude? On the Golan Heights, the tortured bodies of Israeli soldiers have been discovered. However dreadful these explosions of hatred may seem, they are imaginable in the height of battle.'"

"But, how can we understand a government that in cold blood inflicts on young and unarmed boys the anguish of an imprisonment whose issue remains shrouded in doubt, a government that condemns hundreds of families to uncertainty and waiting?"

"Syrian soldiers received orders to make the identification of dead Israelis impossible or at least very arduous, the aim being to shake the enemy's morale and thereby diminish his striking power."

"Today the fighting is over, and in Israel the nightmare of the prisoners' families were, too, the face of history would not be changed for all that."

"There is no greater anguish than not knowing whether a loved one is living or dead; Damascus' silence seems all the more cruel as it serves no one."

"Syrian leaders do not sympathize with the tears of Israeli mothers. But do they care about Syrian mothers, over 500 in fact, whose sons they could bring back by just a word?"

"But these mothers do not share the same torments as Israeli mothers because they know their sons are alive and well. It is likely, however, that they miss them just as much. Their government prefers to deprive them of the joy of having their sons back rather than for the opportunity to break some racial barrier."

"Cannot these Syrian mothers protest against the useless cruelty of this choice and persuade Syrian leaders to change their line of conduct?"

"This is not a political choice. It is not incompatible both to side with Syria against Israel and still insist that it stops violating the Geneva Convention."

"At the start of this latest war the Arabs sought to wipe out a certain unfavourable image of their selves and replace it with a better one. The Egyptians in particular went all out to convince the world that they were giving their prisoners the best possible treatment. Syria's stubbornness is in flagrant opposition to this aim."

"If the Syrians remain unmoved by the protests of their enemies then perhaps they would heed the friends if the latter point out the great damage Syria is causing its own cause in international public opinion."

"If Syria goes on transgressing the rules respected by all nations to limit the horrors of war, then their action can be summed up in only one word: barbarism."

Readers' letters

Access denied to foreign press

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The "personal opinion" column by Zeev Schul in Tuesday's issue of The Jerusalem Post carried the headline "Foreign Press Favour Unhappy Israeli Newsmen Denied Access to Soldiers."

If I may coin a contradictory phrase this headline is an accurate inaccuracy.

It is accurate that Israeli newsmen are denied access to soldiers. It is not accurate that the foreign press is favoured. Only the visiting luminaries of the journalistic fraternity are given favoured treatment. The resident foreign newsmen who does a day-in, day-out job of covering the Israeli story is hamstrung at every turn.

Nevertheless, Mr. Schul is correct in complaining that Winston Churchill (Jr.), who wrote on the Yom Kippur War in the London "Observer," was given very special treatment by the Israeli military authorities, privileges and access to key people denied to us lesser lights. However — and it is an important "however" — Mr. Schul's complaint does not go to the heart of the problem.

The essence of the problem is that the military authorities, through the Army Spokesman's Office, refuse to understand a simple and basic truth: the best way to present the validity of the Israeli case to the world is to allow a free press to operate freely.

Not only do Israeli newsmen have reason to complain, but the permanent, resident foreign press corps has good reason to feel frustrated. We, too, are denied free access to the fronts and are forbidden to interview soldiers, of any rank.

There is a good-sized press corps in Israel which over the years has demonstrated its commitment to telling the Israeli story truthfully and let the chips fall where they may. These newsmen represent all the major news agencies, newspapers, television and radio networks in the free world. When they speak, hundreds of millions of people listen. Israeli officials and military authorities may speak truthfully, but it is a fact of life that what an official says is often considered to be biased. However, when a free and unrestricted journalist asks questions and reports the truth as he sees it, his report has an impact.

Therefore, if right and truth are on Israel's side, the way to explain that rightly and tell that truth is through the press. But the press cannot do its job if at every turn it is prevented from seeing for itself and talking to people. The Israel Defence Forces, and the Army Spokesman's Office, are concerned about military security. This is natural. However, preventing security breaks is the business of censorship, not of the Army Spokesman's Office. I, personally, and most of my colleagues in the resident foreign press corps, do not want to know Israel's military se-

crets. Knowing them would make me nervous and I wouldn't know what to do with them. My colleagues and I only want the opportunity to report what is publishable. In addition, it is a matter of record that the only violations of censorship regulations in recent years have been by visiting foreign newsmen who came in, grabbed a story and published it after leaving Israel. Resident foreign newsmen have not got that possibility.

Therefore, when the Army Spokesman's Office, undoubtedly acting under orders, frustrates the freedom of the press, prevents newsmen from visiting the fronts, issues orders forbidding interviews, and has favourites among the press corps, it is engaging in worst kind of news management, in what can only be described as self-serving political censorship.

This kind of operation by the Army Spokesman's Office boomeranged during the war. And as a result, for the first time in Israeli history a credibility gap appeared. I am not suggesting that the Army Spokesman's Office lied to the press. I do suggest that the whole truth was often not told, and in some cases the truth was hidden. And newsmen found it difficult to get at the truth or to see for themselves.

The solution to the problem is for the military authorities to accept the basic philosophy that truth is their most potent weapon, and the best way to tell that truth to the Israeli public and the world is to let the free press do its job.

DAN BLOOM
OBS Bureau Chief
Tel Aviv, December 18.

ARABS AND SAMARITANS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Reference is made to Sarrah Hoviv's article about the Samaritans (December 7).

As a Nabulus citizen, I always looked to the Samaritans as brothers and have never regarded them as a foreign element. The relationship between the Arab citizens of Nabulus and the Samaritans was always friendly and never faced difficulties.

The writer of the article depended in her quotations on a Holon Samaritan. If she wanted to be more objective and fair, she should have asked the Samaritans of Nabulus themselves.

The Arab citizens will never forget the stand of the late High Priest of the Samaritans when he told the leaders of the Israeli Army which occupied Nabulus during the June War that the Nabulus citizens had always embraced the Samaritans in the same way a mother embraces her children.

What annoys me in said article is the pessimist view that "if a Palestinian State were established, the remaining Samaritans in Nabulus would be in the same position as Jews were in Nazi Germany." I want to remind the writer that the Arabs have never been persecutors in their history, even to their enemies. If this is their attitude towards enemies, how will it be then towards their Samaritan brothers?

SA'ID M. KANAAN
Nabulus, December 8.

PRESS RESTRICTIONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In your issue of December 17, Forest A. Bromman made a very valid point. But I wonder if your readers are aware how bad the situation is.

Since Sunday, December 2, foreign correspondents have in effect been banned from visiting either the Golan Heights or the Sinai battlefronts. Up to today, Friday, December 7, the military spokesman's office in Tel Aviv has refused all applications from foreign newsmen to visit either front. No explanation has been given for this new policy.

But the Defence Minister, Moshe Dayan, has confirmed that such a policy does exist. When asked by a newsmen before leaving for the U.S., "Do you intend to allow foreign correspondents to visit the front lines or is this going to be a permanent ban?" he replied, "I think that foreign and local correspondents have visited the area and talked to our soldiers, and our soldiers talked to them, well let us say a lot and about enough. Of course, if there is any military event, we shall allow correspondents to cover that." Daily breaches of the cease-fire apparently do not rate as "military events."

This is a reversal of the policy which has always given Israel such credibility abroad — free and open access to the press. However, it virtually kills TV coverage on the front lines.

What is more alarming is that the Israeli press, which champions press freedom as much as the rest of the world's news media, has not even bothered to tell its readers that such a ban is operating.

YITZER LYNCH
Tel Aviv, December 7.

MEMORIAL CHIMES FOR B.G.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I thought your readers would be interested to know that according to a report in the Regina "Leader-Post," Requiem Mass for the soul of David Ben-Gurion, founder of Israel, was said at the Roman Catholic Notre Dame College in Wilcox, near Regina, Canada, on Sunday December 2 by Msgr. Athol Murray. The carillon of the church, installed only the previous Friday, rang out for the first time with the melody of a Hebrew lament in memory of Ben-Gurion.

A bronze plaque on the College's 80 foot church tower bears the words: "God never died. God is the only eternal in the world." This was a quotation from a letter written to Msgr. Murray in 1971 by Israel's first Premier which continued, "Our tiny world may be destroyed. The human race may be wiped out. God is eternal."

The Hebrew dirges will soon be repeated with other music from the Jewish, Moslem and Christian religions, reflecting 82-year-old Msgr. Murray's long-time interest in world religions.

MRS. MORRIS MALT
Regina, Canada, December 4.

TIME

- December 24, 1973
- * KISSINGER: — THE SUPERSTAR ON HIS OWN
- * LESS FUN BUT MORE AWE
- * MIDDLE EAST: TOWARD A POLITICAL CROSSING
- * OIL SUMMIT: THE NINE BECOME 13
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Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS

Damascus move calculated

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes that it would be mistaken to attribute Syria's refusal to attend the Geneva conference mainly to unwillingness to meet Israel's conditions regarding the PoWs. "The Ba'ath Government has decided not to get involved in any manner in any diplomatic move that could be interpreted as de facto recognition of the State of Israel. A decision that could be taken as re-affirmation of the three 'noes' of Khartoum." In this context of Syrian intransigence, Egypt's decision to attend nevertheless shows political wisdom and flexibility. If Cairo does not change its mind, it will win greater ap-

proval from the American leadership. Davar (Histadrut) interprets the Syrian decision as "reflecting Syria's decision to continue the war and its sponsoring of terror, in order to preserve its extremist image." The paper notes that Syria has not condemned the outrages at Rome and Athens airports. "This is in line with the murder of Israeli prisoners and the refusal to hand over the list of PoWs." The paper notes that Syria is the main recipient of military aid from the U.S.S.R., one of the patrons of the peace conference. It continues, "There is no reason to doubt the Syrian statement that its decision was reached in coordination with Cairo... Damascus is leaving it to its ally to exert political pressures that will only serve as a strategic spring-board for the next war, also to be coordinated between them."

Hamodia (Agudat Israel) writes "in view of the close cooperation between Syria and Egypt over the Yom Kippur War and over the cease-fire, it hardly seems likely that Egypt will go ahead and attend the conference on its own. But if it does so, its freedom to manoeuvre will be severely limited as it will risk criticism of betraying the Arab cause, particularly over the issue of Palestinian representation."

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